THE STAR FOR THE SUMMER. THE DAILY STAR will be mailed to ersons who may be absent from the city during the summer at the rate of fifty cents per month.

ALL PEARS of a maucial panic have vanished, and business circles are not even interrupted by talk, about the Duncan-Sherman failure.

THE LORD MAYOR'S banquet last evening in London was a very brilliant affair. The decorations alone cost \$50,000 but Mayor Johnston was not there.

THE Boston Traveller thinks wars have been frequently waged for less cause than we would have should this country engage in a foreign conflict just to get the tramps killed off.

THE News, of Denver, Colorado, suggests that Plimsoll, of the British Parliament, is a philosopher worthy of coming to this country to join "J. N.," which leads one in this locality to wonder what the Denver man knows about J. N.

ANOTHER Centennial feature is announced for the great Philadelphia Ex-

JESSE POMEROY, the Boston boy murderer, has just concluded his autobiography in the Times of that city. The sketch sustains the theory of insanity, and would go a good ways toward se ouring a verdict to that effect both for himself and for the editor of the Times.

PHILADELPHIA aquatic circles are al ready excited over the next swimming race between the English man-fish, Johnston, and their man Coyle. The Philadelphians claim that Coyle was beaten before because the distance was too great, and the next race is to be only a plish the object of its organization. ten-mile swim.

Politics in the Cherokee Nation must be interesting. They have learned the ways of civilization so fully that they listen to political harangues, set up conrentions, stuff ballot-boxes, black each sthers eyes, and when very much exsited carve up their opponents, all in a manner that would be highly creditable to the patriotism of any set of first-class ward bummers in this great republic.

## THE GRANGE AND THE CREDIT SYSTEM.

One of the most important results o the Grange movement is to be its effect apon the credit system heretofore existing between the merchant and the producer. The credit system has grown to such proportions and suffered so great abuses that it proved the principal agent in the disaffection between the re tail merchant and the farmer. The Grangers, though not recognizing this inct, have fortunately struck upon the system which is to remedy the evil and reduce to a normal condition the relation between trade and productive labor.

The custom everywhere existing among merchants of seiling "on time" to larmers, and among farmers of buying on credit, to pay "after harvest" or a some indefinite future time, had become so prevalent that no merchant could expect to be popular without yielding to difficulty and with the highest possible percentage of profit that he succeeded In business while doing so. Though the farmers, as a class, are both willing and anxious to pay their honest debts, there is still a part of the country merchant's accounts which he is never able to collect. A much larger proportion is only obtained after long delays and then with no recognized payment for the use of the lunds on the part of the purchaser.

A very large proportion of the "charged" sales of the retail dealer in the farming regions are only collected after a delay of from three months to as many years, and in too many cases are never obtained. The fault of this is not usually in the intentions of the farmer. but the result of unforeseen difficulties in the loss of crops, or of error in estimates or failure in prices. The merthant, although frequently foreseeing this, is by the force of the general cus iom and the dread of loss of popularity and patronage unable to avoid the results, and is obliged to sell on credit or

The result of all this is that in order lo cover the losses, pay for the use of the money invested in the goods, and make a living profit, the retailer is sbriged to sell at very large advances an cost prices.

Not only is this the case, but the same rules relating to retailers and farm purchasers hold good between wholesale perchants and retailers. The universal predit system, practiced by retailers. forces them to ask the same from the wholesale merchant, and the result is from like circumstances and probabilides, a like advance in prices charged. Inis is in turn, of course, entailed upor the consumer, who thus pays doubly the sost of the ruinous system which he demands at the bands of the retailer.

On the other hard the farmer, in many sases, is obliged to sell the products of his labor at unfavorable times and low rates in order to meet liabilities thus inpurred, and the consequence is a double loss to him, in the prices received for his products and the rates paid for his previous purchases. Especially has this sen the case in the South and West whence the loudest complaints have me, but the evil effects of the system have, to a greater or a to a greater or a less extent,

recognized, has really been at the bot- ing as the subject of his aretical

tom of the disaffection between producers and retailers, and has been, through its results, the cause of the Grange movement. Without recognizing it as the prime evil, the simple removal of which would have alone produced the desired result, the Grangers, through that general rule which regulates mat- Or but to ters of this kind, have adopted the correct principle in connection with their enterprise, and by ridding themselves in the outset of the prime cause of the troubles have caused a recognition of the movement as a success.

without a cash system throughout would without a cash system throughout would cross at Tom Higgins' ferry, which was have failed of success or recognition, on my route, and thereby save ten or ifwhile the removal long since of the credit system between producer and retailer would have obviated the necessity of any action of this kind and been productive of harmony between the two, and of that general equalization of prices and profits which an active competition in all branches of trade and production is sure to produce.

The Grangers, in adopting this system and in thoroughly inculcating it in the minds and habits of the members, have nounced for the great Philadelphia Exposition. It is proposed to have a grand continuous proposed to h originated a movement which, if strictly in time, defeat the Granger as a storekeeper and prevent the destruction of the middle man, but with the cash system thoroughly fixed among the producing community and the credit plan thoroughly cradicated as the results of its labors, the work of the Grange will have been a glorious and successful one, and with the assistance of the competition which naturally follows a healthy state of trade, its labors will bring about a just relation between the two classes of the community, and more than accom-

A Professional Prisoner.

"Yes," said be, "Warden Will dis-charged four of us at a lick, and now I feel just like a fish out of water. I'm lost when out o' jail. After I stay out long enough to get fresh air and a change of victuals, I'il tramp it to some other county and stay thirty or sixty days with 'em." The middle aged man that spoke the

above words was discharged from jail a tew days ago, along with four others. He had been committed for thirty days on the charge of vagrancy. Said that his proper name was Peter Lauscot, al-though he was so accustomed to giving out it citious names that he hardly knew sometimes what his real name was. He was a tall man, pale and not healthly looking. He was thirty-eight years of age, nearly twenty of which he

said were passed in jail. He was born in Alabama, and his first offense was theft, for which he was sentenced for one year to the Mongomery jail. He served his time, and for good conduct was allowed commutation. His next venture was stealing a horse in Charlotta, N. C., and was sentenced for two years. Between the first two imtwo years. Between the first two imprisonments he was out of jail not quite two months. When his time was out he went to Tennessee, thence to Missouri, thence so lar up as the copper mines of Lake Superior, thence to Michigan, and back through Iilinois, Indiana, Onio and New York. In all these States, Lauscot went under the name of Rollins. and New York. In all these States, Lauscot went under the name of Rollins, and was imprisoned in seven different jails for various offenses.

"One thing I can say, and I kind o' feel

people lost by me, only went to keep me evidence was rather dubious before, and when I was not in 'nock.' I've been in trusting to my horse, or else walking at the Boston jail and the Portsmouth jail, his head to assure myself, I came to "the but so far I've kept away from the N. Y. Tombs or Blackwell's Island or Sing Sing. There's bad company there, and as iong as there are other juils to go to, why, I'll keep away from there. I was in the Norristown juil last year for vagrancy. I think that is the best charge to get sent up for. Most sentence you get is sixty days, and that is long enough to stay during the summer in any juil. In summer I like to travel around.

I tramp from one city to another. I like to though I seemed likely to get nothing think there's a man in the country that has a better record than that. If there is I never heard it. But that's not all. I ain't done living yet. I'll bounce around pretty lively before I pass in my checks. I used to get sent up for three years, but that's played out now. I've learned five trades in my time. Am a weaver, shoemaker, brush and broommaker, tearned digar making in the maker, learned cigar making in the Hartford, Connecticut, jail one year ago, Hartford, Connecticut, jail. one year ago, and can lay bracks with the best of them. That is, I could when I worked with my inther, who was a bricklayer. That was my first trade. Pve got used to livin' in jail, that I get tired of livin' outside. I get disgusted. I don't like to talk to people, and I'm surprised at myself that I've talked to you so long as I have. I can do no good by reformin,' and that's why I keep goin' to jail. I carn enough to pay my board. People needn't be afraid, I'm never harm 'em. Stealin's played out with me now. No mere for me, I'm gein' over to the next country town, and as soon as I get tired of being out, why up I'll go. It's very casy to get

town, and as soon as I get tired of being-out, why up Pil go. It's very easy to get sent up if you know how, when I know I've only a short time to serve."

The above is the substance of an inter-view a reporter had with a sincere-looking traveler, as he sat on a neigh-boring doorstep eating a supper of cold victuals. Chief Culien came along and recognized the man who was committed thirty days ago for vagrancy. His story is undoubtedly trate. loubtedly true.

M Quad relates that as one of the doz en old women who drive milk-carts around Detroit was rattling across the Campus Martius yesterday, a chap wearing lavender pants and a bright blue neektie motioned for her to stop, and then approached and inquifed:

"Do you put water in your milk?"
"Xee, sir," was the prompt reply.
"Ah, hal Bo you own right up, do
you?"

Her prompt replies rather staggered him, but after some heeltation he asked: "And what makes you do it?" "Because it's much healthier for calves

when mixed half and half? she retorted.

She waited for him to ask another question, but he couldn't think of any.

RED-RIDING HOO

E veet Red-Ridir of ion In the dreary woo-let mantle still is seen. The children's tears, Through all the years, of her memory ever green.

And yet—who could blame him? Or who desire to tame him? e tragic story out With wisdom so replete! What we sowe we tat--e moral without doubt. --Scribner for August.

## A Western Sketch.

I was at Rushville and wished to go the movement as a success.

That their order has flourished and been a benefit to its members can not be denied, but that its success is due mainly to the dropping of the load which they had hitherto persisted in carrying is fully as evident. The Grange movement without a cash system throughout would

by, its low banks and still lower islands covered with tall, magnificent trees, and, except a cabin on the opposite bank and a skiff far down the stream, presented an unbroken solitude.

All around the little spot on which I

stood, the thick, lofty forest was made wild and dark and impervious by the tangled "underbrush," woven together by countless and almost endless grape vines. It was romantic, certainly; but where there were human habitations my call was answered, and a woman ap eared on the shore. Right glad was I and hopeful of deliverance. But my

hope was soon destroyed, or at least deierred, by the information that "the men
were all gone over to the slough with
the boats," and would not be back until
sundown."

Well, there was no help for it. Pd
"be to stay, anyhow." So I composed
myself to remain. My horse was tied so
that he could browse, or may be pick
grass a little, and set myself down to
read a few hours.

I stayed two or three long hours, until
the shadows of the tail trees were thrown
across the river, until the sunshine left
the eastern bank, the ferryman's cabin,
the tree tops, and gray twilight threw a
soft and uniform, but not to me, remark,
ably cheerful shading, over the scene. ably cheerful shading, over the scene.

I waited to hear a call from the ferry

house, or to see the returning boats, until the twilight began to fade away; but no boats were seen, no call was heard. I raised my voice again, and shouted loud and clear; and when the echoes had died away on the eastern shore a voice was heard in reply. That reply was far from pleasant. "The boats have been left at the slough, and it would take a long while to get them down." After some time, however, it was agreed to bring them; but just then the discovery was made that I had a carriage. "O, if you have a carriage we can't get you over no how. The flat's up out of the water to get a plank or two on the bottom, because get a plank or two on the bottom, because it leaked so bad, and we can't run her till them's put on."

"But, my good friend, what am I to do? I've been waiting here these three hours, and now it's dark. Do, if you can, help me out of my difficulty."

"Well, I'm right sorry, stranger, that you're in such a fix, but you see I can't help it. I tell you what you can do. Jist go back to the fust house, and stay thar to-night. It's my father-in-law's, and the old man will keep you; and then you can come down in the mornin'. We'll be at the flat before daylight, and get her fixed agin ten o'clock. That's

We'll be at the flat before daylight, and get her fixed agin ten o'clock. That's the best I can do for you. I'm raily sorry you got took in so."

There was no help for it. I turned my horse into the "wheel-track" with not a few doubts of the probability of tracing "One thing I can say, and I kind o' feel prond of, I never did anything to hurtany body; I never stole much that the owners did not get back again, and what that the moon was shining, of which the his head to assure myself, old man's" and applied for lodging.

"I'm mighty sorry, stranger," said a white-headed boy of tweive or so; "but

Jail. In summer I like to travel around. So I went "firder" and "got to stay;" I tramp from one city to aucher. I like the Berk's county jail; it reminds me of the Joiet prison. People are here kind enough, and the 'grub' is solid and so's the work. It's the quietest jail I was tever in, and I've boarded in twenty-tiever in, and I've boarded in twenty-tiever different ones in my time. I don't that I was a woman, of which fact the work there's a man in the country that I here my more sertim atter a little con-I became more certain after a little con

"Well, I don't know. We're not fixed to keep travelers. I reekon you'll be to go to Mr. Squire's; they're mighty well fixed for it." "How far is it, madam?"

"it's maybe two mile - not more'n three, any how, and a plain road; nothin' to turn you out."
I had sufficient evidence on that sub-

ject; for I passed along it about noon, and had no desire to retrace it at night. After arging the woman, she agreed to

"I hain't get a thing for your brute to ear, and he's gone down to the branch a huntin' coons. But if you're a mind to you may put the hoss in youder stable."

I did as directed; and not long after found myself at a sort of table, with meat fried crisp, and floating in fat, dough biscuit, and strong, muddy coffee, which, after all, was not bad, after my evening's excursion. My bed was, of course, in the same room. About mid-inight I heard some one talking to my hostess, and her reply was: "Its a man that couldn't get over the river till mornin', and he wanted to stay so bad I let him." "I hain't get a thing for your brute to

let him. "What sort of a man is he?" "I don't know, but I reckon he's a preacher. He prayed ever so long before he went to bed."

The good man seemed satisfied, and

The good man seemed satisfied, and the conversation ceased.

Next morning when I arose I found mine host had taken measures to secure my horse a reed. "He had some wheat in the sheaf," he said, "and had been over to the field to get some for the ngg. He didn't never like to see brute critters suffer no more than humans; and they shouldn't, when he could raise a feed tor 'em."

shouldn't, when he could raise a feed for 'em."

I torget whether the charge for my entertainment was "a bit," or "nothin' at all;" though I am inclined to think it was the latter. At 10 o'clock the bank of the river was again before me. Two of the river was again before me. Two of the river was again before me. Two of the remen on the castern bank seemed busily employed on something—as their movements and the sound of hammers and saws testified; and to my hail the response was given, that they would be ready in an hour or two. I will not dwell on the tediousness of delay, when the hour of my appointment at Doctor

Field's was approaching, and an "quknown quantity" of travel before me; nor insist on my patience and meskness under the inflictions is numerable which

under the inflictions innumerable which I endured. I had abundant opportunity for their exercise, co. It would have been entertaining to an uninterested witness to see with what zeal and animation I handled the mosquitos.

At length, after various cheering calls and exhortations to have patience, the men on the other side got their clumsy craft into the river, and themselves into it; and soon a kind of wide trough, or box, was brought to the shore, and my buggy, my horse and myself successiveiy and successfully introduced. The rough, hardy follows who handled this primitive water-craft, were not only civil, but pleasant, kind and cheerful in rendering the service. I was soon on primitive water-craft, were not only civil, but pleasant, kind and cheerful in rendering the service. I was soon on the eastern bank, but not before my friend Tom. Higgins had uttered various apologies for the delay, and ceasures against those who had sent me thither. "Any man ought to be indicted that would send a traveler this way for a ferry. I hain't got no ferry at all, and don't live on any road, 'cause it's an island, and the slough runs clear round it. I just keep a flat for my own use; but I'll always help any poor fellow out of a scrape." He had already learned that I wisned to go to Dr. Field's, and the first instruction I received was that "my nag must be fed, for it was arternoon." So I was ushered into the house with a welcome use of the propose. "Who are they, and who are you?" said the live with a fer they, and who are you?" said the live with a welcome use of the line of the two just mentioned, and said he had a few names to propose. "Who

noon." So I was ushered into the house with a welcome. "Polly you must git this man some dinner, for it'il be night afore he gits to the doctor's, if he gits there at all to-night. And me and the boys'll go to the slough and git the boats ready, and I'll be back agin he gits his dinner."

dinner."
Dinner was prepared promptly and oheerfully by the young wife. I thought she might possibly be pretty, but could not see distinctly on account of some sort of covering on the face, watcher smoke or—what, I pretend not to say. I will not boast of the meal, though it was will not boast of the meat, though it was abundant; but whether from my auxiety or something else, I had not much appetite. The host was not long absent. By the time I had been at the table a reasonable time, he had returned and got my horse ready; so we at once proceeded up the river bank about a mile, Higgins go ing before with strides that threatened to leave me alone. When we arrived at the slough, I found there were two cathe slough, I found there were two canoes, one quite small and the other a good deal smaller, in which my horse and wagon, as well as myself, were to be ferried across the water. The question rose naturally: "How is this to be done?" "Never you mind," said Tom, "we'll fix it in no time." The horse was taken from the buggy, the latter litted down a precipitous bank some feet, and laid on the canoes, the axles forming the connecting ties, and the wheels hanging in the water like the paddles of a steamboat. That safely landed, the canoes returned. I was taken in one, and my

turned. I was taken in one, and my norse not in but behind the other. Here I resumed my inquiries as to the road and distance, but my friend Tom was notdone with me yet. "I'll go'long, up to Hindestan and show you, or else you'll hardly find it, 'case there aint no road at ali."

road at ali."

Away we went, Tom before, clearing away brush and logs for me for a mile or two further, when we rose to the top of the binf—a heap of sand, on which a town had been "laid off," and where there was then an empty cabin. Striking out through an "opening," not a "clearing," but a little nook of the prairie, to a spot where it expanded to a magnificent extent. my ferryman, host nagnificent extent, my ferryman, host and guide stopped. Pointing to a forest and guide stopped.

and guide stopped. Pointing to a forest over the prairie, he said:
"Well, stranger, you see yander timber, don't you? You must bear over to that timber, but you must keep it on your right, and so go on that a way, up along the timber, and when you get to the head of it, just keep round it, till you come to a house. That's Dr. Field's; the fust you come to."

the fust you come to."

"How far is it to the doctor's?"

"I reckon it's about eight miles. I reckon you can git there agin night; the sun's pretty smart up yet. No danger of findin' it."

"Well, but you're reried me over and

wen, but you've terried me over and given me my dinner, and fed my horse in the bargain. I must pay my ferriage." "O, no. I don't charge nothin' for fer-riage. I don't keep no ferry, no how." "But then you've been hard at work all

day for me, you and your hands. Surely you can't afford to work for travelers that way for nothing. I had rather pay you for your trouble."

"I don't want nothin," he insisted.

"But if you're mind to give the boys somethin to git tobacco with you may, I don't want a cent." "O, jist what you please."

lar, with a sort of feeting that my pover-ty was my only excuse for offering so small a sum.

"Will this be enough?" saowing a dol-

smail a sum.

"No, no! I ain't gwine to take no sich a thing. If you're a mind to give 'em two bits, you may, jist for the boys; that'll be plenty."

So I made a raise of two bits and departed. Well, thought I, Judge Hall is justified in his story of a somewhat similar eyent, and quite similar conduct of a Western fronter man. This man and his two hired men have been at work for my accommodation from the dawn of my accommodation from the dawn of day to the middle of the afternoon, to my accommodation from the dawn of day to the middle of the afternoon, to say nothing of the meal, and refuse to take more than a quarter of a dollar for it; and that, not for himself, but as a gratuity to them. Here we have a speci-

mon of Western manners.

I navigated the sandy prairie, as trackless as the ocean (and simost as billowy, in a small way with gopher hills), in safety; and it was not yet sunset when I came to the lonely habitation of Dr. Field, and was entertained with the elegant hospitality of a high-bred Virginia family.

The "Green Nockties."

There has just been brought to light a most dangerous band of thieves, known as the "Green Neckties." This associa-tion were not so verdant as the color of their neck ornament, as their deeds and spoils prove. The members had their club-room and held meetings there once a week. The King of the gang was called Maillot, after a celebrated thief and murderer now undergoing a sentence of hard labor for life. The principal of hard innor for the. The principal places of operation were the Batignolies, Park Monocau, and Les Ternes districts, and the plunder consisted of everything, from a handkerchief and chicken up.

from a handkerchief and chicken up.
For the menial work the band used young boys, trained and brought up by the Fagins and Artful Dodgers of the profession.

They had customers with whom they could place their night-earned goods, and everything worked smoothly until one of the members was "taken in" by the police. This particular individual

something. He had a brother detective put on the same kind of a tie and hang around the Park. The thief saw the green tie on the stranger, and he saluted him as a "partner." His new friend asked if he had seen any one during the day, and if there was anything up?

The free, easy manner of the stranger struck the right chord, and the thief talked steal to him quite freely. The thief being sure that the stranger was "one of them," lately admitted into the club, proposed that they take a drink.

They went into a wine shop and sat down. In a short time in walked detective No. 1. "Lookout for that fellow just come in; he is a low thief or a spotter; I can't tell which," said the thief in a whisper. Detective No. 2 (the stranger) took his hat off and brushed it.

This was a signal to detective No. 1.

he had a few names to propose. "Who are they, and who are you?" said the King. "Oh, I'm only an officer, and the men I have to propose are in the pay of the city, and are indorsed by the Prefect of Police."

of Police."

The band made a rush for the door, but it was no disc attempting to escape, as the police were masters of the situation. The twenty-two captured were tried this morning, and received sentences ranging from five to seventeen years. The King received a sentence worthy of his high. received a sentence worthy of his high office—seventeen years at hard labor. Those who purchased the stolen property were sent down for three years.-Paris Cor. Inter-Ocean.

An Old Shipmaster to Receive 50,000 France

for Saving a French Lady Irom Drowning. A letter from Spring Lake, Mich., to the Detroit Tribune conveys the follow-ing: On the corner of Jackson and State streets, in this decidedly unromantic village, stands a little, old, unoccupied building, with an equally ancient resi-dence in the rear. The sole occupant is a corpulent, little old sallor, named Hiram A. Reed, familiarly known as "Squire." For thirty years previous to the first administration of Grant he was Justice of the Peace, and held court and dispensed justice in the building mentioned above. With Grant's election the chief spirit

With Grant's election the chief spirit of Jackson street went into retirument, and the town grew over him, as it were. During the summer of 1831, forty-four years ago, this little old man, then a sprightly sailor of twenty-six, had command of the schooner Ontario, eighty tons burden (large vessel for those days), belonging to Walton & Willett, of Oswego, N. Y., and sailing between that port and Ontario, Canada. On a trip in July or August of that year Capt. Reed had two passengers, a young Frenchman had two passengers, a young Frenchman and his wife named Golan. There were

no passenger boats in those days. At noon upon a certain quiet day on the waters, when all hands were below at the waters, when all hands were below at dinner, save the man at the helm and the young French woman, and just as the Captain was descending fato the cabin, he heard a splash near the main chains, and, hurrying to the side of the ressel, discovered that the lady had fallen overboard. Quickly seizing the end of a coil of rope, the other end of which was fast to a belaying pin, he jumped overboard, and as the vessel had sparcely steerage way, easily rescued scarcely steerage way, easily rescued the lady.

Her gratitude, and that of her hus-band, knew no bounds, and upon arrival of the vessel at Toronto they tried to inof the vessel at Toronto they tried to in-duce the captain to accept a present of a gold watch. This he refused, and only upon earnest solicitation, accepted a gold half-eagle from the lady. The cir-cumstances of the event had gone en-tirely from the old man's memory, when a few days ago he received a letter from the American Consul at Paris, forward-ed from his old address. Adams Jesses. the American Consul at Faris, forward-ed from his old address, Adams, Jeffer-son county, New York, announcing that a certain wealthy Frenchman had just died, and that a provision in his will left 50,000 frances to "one Hiram A. Reed, who was master of the schooner once saved the life of his wise." Of the crew of six on board the vessel that summer, Mr. Roed has positive knowledge of the death of four, and knows of the whereabouts of one of the two others—his brother, Asa Reed. He has sent to the Custon-house officers at Oswego, and also to Washington, for copies of his papers, and expects by this means to establish his identity and secure the legacy.

fille, Clairon's Can.

The famous French actress Mile, Clairon, recalled, for the pleasure of some foreign royal personage passing through Paris, for one night to the stage, wh Paris, for one night to the stage, which she had left many years before, was extremely anxious to recover the pattern of a certain cap which she had worn in her young days, in La Coquette corrigee, the part she was about to repeat. The cap, as she wore it, had been a Paris, an rage; she declared that half her success in the part had been the cap. The milliner who had made it, and whose fortune it had made, had retired from business, grown old; luckily, however, was not grown old; luckily, however, was not dead; she was bunted up and adjured to reproduce, if possible, this marvel of her art, and came to her former patroness, bringing with her the identical head-gear. Clairon seized upon it: "Ah oui, c'est bien celal c'est bien la le bonnet!" It was on her head in an instant, and she before the glass, in vain trying to reshe before the glass, in vain trying to reproduce with it the well-remembered effect. She pished and pshawed, frowned and shrugged, pulled the pretty chilfon this way and that on her forehead; and while so doing, coming nearer and nearer to the terrible looking-glass, suddenly stopped, looked at herself for a moment in silence, and then, covering her aged and faded face with her hands, exclaimed, "Ah, c'est bien le bonnet! mais ce n'est plus in figure!"—Frances Anne Kemble, in the Aurust Atlantic. Anne Kemble, in the August Atlantic.

A Canadian newspaper, in announcing the death of a citizen of Dedequase, N. B., says: "About twenty minutes before B., says: "About twenty minutes before his death he quietly got up from his bed, unlocked his trunk, took out his grave-clothes, which he had always kept in readiness for a number of years, then washed and dressed himself for burial. When the last enemy approached to close a long career of suffering, he exclaimed in ecstacies of delight: 'Wel-come, Death, I have long waited for thee!'"

The newest object of interest at Niag-ara is a steep hill and cliff, called the "Ragged Edge." It is a favorite place for gentiemen to take their wife's mother, as it is very dangerous. 'This way to the 'Ragged Edge!'" shouts the guide. Then the people on the hotel plaza "step down and out."

A Sait Lake paper that steals and makes no sign says it is singular that the attempted resurrection of Brigham's "Order of Enoch" is cotemporaneous with the appearance of new carrots.

SAILROAD TIME-TABLE. ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN

LOUISVILLE AND CINCINNATI SHORT-LINE. Dopot, Front and Kilgour. Time, 4 minutes sic Louisville Ex daily \$155a.m. \$180r.m. 10:80a Louisville (Ex daily \$155a.m. \$180r.m. 70:80a Louisville (ex sun). \$200r.m. 12:16r.m. 7:16r MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI.

MAHIETTA AND GINCINNATI.

Depot, Pearl and Plum. "Sime, 7 minus
Park by (ex Sun). \$355a.M. 2:59\*.M.
Park by 6x daily. \$150\*.M. 5:55x.M.
Park by 6x daily. 1:40\*.M.
Park by 6x daily. 1: BALTIMORE AND OHIO, VIA PARKERSBURG

BALTIMORE AND OHIO, VIA COLUMBUS.

OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI, Depot, Mill and Front, Time, il minutes slow.

8t. Louis Mail 620a.M. 16359.M. 19509.M.

St. Louis Ex 810a.M. 7459.M. 7459.M.

8t. Louis Ex 610a.M. 7459.M. 7459.M.

Louisville Mail 620a.M. 1199.M.

Louisville Ex 610a.M. 810a.M. 1209.M.

Louisville Ex 610a.M. 810a.M. 1209.M.

Louisville Ex 610a.M. 7459.M. 8409.M.

Except Sanday

2459.M. 7459.M. 8409.M. 12454.M.

Osgood Ac 5159.M. 7554.M. 8424.M. Osgood Ac. 5:15P.M. 7:30A.M. 9:15P.M. 9:15A.M. CINCINNATI, HAMILTON AND DAYTON.

CINCINNATI, HAMILTON AND DAYTON.

Depot—Fifth and Hoadly. Time—Inimates for Dayton Ex. daily. 9:45-M. 5:595-M. 11:55A
Dayton Ex. daily. 9:595-M. 5:59A.M. 12:55A
Dayton Ex. daily. 9:595-M. 5:59A.M. 12:55A
Toledo Ex. daily. 9:595-M. 5:59A.M. 12:55C
Toledo Ex. daily. 9:595-M. 5:59A.M. 12:55C
Indianapolis Ac. 7:39A.M. 12:357-M. 12:55C
Indianapolis Ac. 7:39A.M. 12:357-M. 12:55C
Indianapolis Ac. 7:39A.M. 12:357-M. 12:55C
Indianapolis Ac. 7:39A.M. 12:55C-M. 8:25C
Indianapolis Ac. 7:39A.M. 12:55C-M. 8:25C
Conneraville Ac. 1:30F-M. 12:55C-M. 8:25C
Conneraville Ac. 1:30F-M. 9:25C-M. 5:39C
Chicago Ex. daily. 7:50F-M. 8:25C-M. 7:55C
Chicago Ex. daily. 7:50F-M. 8:25C-M. 7:55C
Humilton Ac. 5:35F-M. 9:40A.M. 7:55C
Humilton Ac. 8:25C-M. 7:55C-M. 12:55C
Hamilton Ac. 1:35C-M. 8:35C-M. 12:55C
Hamilton Ac. 1:35C-M. 12:55C
Hamilton Ac. 1:35C-M. 12:55C
Hamilton Ac. 1:35C-M. 12: CINCINNATI. HAMILTON AND INDIANAPOLIS Deput, Fifth and Hondy, Three, 7 minutes fast, Indianapolis Ac. 1 390A.M. 10 (300A.M. 12 50A.M. 18 (10 A.M. 12 50A.M. 18 (10 A.M. 18 (10 A

CINCINNATI, RICHMOND AND CHICAGO. Depot, Fifth and Hoadly. Time, 7 arthures fast, hicago Ex. 7 200 A.M. 9 250 A.M. 8 500 C.M. Richmond Ac. 2 250 P.M. 1255 P.M. 7 100 A.M. hicago Ex daily. 7 500 P.M. 8 255 A.M. 7 100 A.M.

GRAND RAPIDS AND INDIANA. Depot, Fifth and Hoadly. Time, 7 minutes fast. Grand Hapids Ac. 7:30A M. 8:25r.M. 9:35r.S Grand Rap'ds ex Sat. 7:30P.M. 8:35A.M. 10:30A.M DAYTON SHORT-LINE AND CLEVELAND.

DAYTON SHORT-LINE AND CLEVELAND.

Depot, Penri and Pinm. Time, 7 minutes fast.

Boston Ex. 7.500A.M. 5.500r.M. 42.00r.M.

Clewfand Ex. 10.500A.M. 9.500r.M. 42.00r.M.

New York Ex daily. 9.400r.M. 5.150A.M. 7.200A.M.

Springfield Ac. 8.550A.M. 8.50r.M. 12.00A.M.

Springfield Ac. 8.550A.M. 8.50r.M. 11.00A.M.

Springfield Ac. 8.550A.M. 8.50r.M. 7.256A.M.

Bayton Ac. 5.50r.M. 11.50A.M. 8.50r.M.

Sharon Ac. 6.50r.M. 6.550A.M. 5.50r.M.

Sharon Ac. 6.50r.M. 6.550A.M. 5.50r.M. DAYTON SHORT-LINE AND COLUMBES.
Degot. Pearl and Plum. Time. 7 minutes first

CINCINNATI AND SANDUSKY. Dep st, Pearl and Plum. Time, 7 minutes fast. Sandusky Ex. 8.550 M. 650 F.M. 410 F.M. Bellufoniaine Ac. 515 F.M. 815 A.M. 9130 F.M. Sandusky Ex daily 910 F.M. 515 A.M. 9130 F.M.

| Indiamapolis Mail | 7:15a.m. | 1:35r.m. | 1:25r.m. | INDIANAPOLIS, CINCINNATI AND LAFAYETTE.

WHITEWATER VALLEY. Depot. Pearl and Plum. City City Hm Cambridge City &c 7:00 A.M. 6:57 P.M. 11:58 A.J. Hag-retown Ac. 4:45 P.M. 9:50 A.M. 9:30 P.M. 10:21 A.C. Councreville Ac. 4:45 P.M. 6:58 P.M. 8:58 P.M. 6:58 P.M. 8:58 P.M. 6:58 P.M. 8:58 P.M. 6:58 P.M. 8:58 P.M. 8:58

KENTUCKY CENTRAL. Depot, Sth and Washington, Covington, Carlington, Carl

LITTLE MIAMI, PAR-HANDLE EAST. Depot, Front and Kligour. Time, 7 minuses fast, New York Ex daily 5-Man. 2509 M. 10-250 M. New York Ex daily 7-Man. 2509 M. 10-250 M. New York Ex daily 7-Man. 5-Man. 2509 M. 10-250 M. Zanesville Ac. 10-90 M. 5-Man. 6-Man. 6-Man. 6-Man. 7-Man. 7-Man. 7-Man. 7-Man. 1-Man. 1-Ma

CINCINNATI AND MUSHINGUM VALLEY. Depot, Front and Kilrour. Time, 7 minutes fast, Zanesville Ex. . . . 10:30 A. M. 3:30 F.M. 5:50 F.M. Circleville Ac. . . 4:10 F.M. 10:15 A.M. 9:50 F.M. COLUMBUS, MT. VERNON AND CLEVELAND. Depot, Front and Kilkour. Time 7 minutes fast. Revenued Ex. 7:45A.M. 6:50P.M. 7:35P.M. CHESAPRAKE AND OHIO.

Boat foot of Broadway, to Huntington, City Pime Richmond Ex. 430 P.M. 6300AM, 4300 K

## THE SUN.

DAILY & WEEKLY for 1875 THE APPROACH OF THE PRESIDEN-TIAL election gives unusual importance to the events and developments of 1-75. We shall endeavor to describe them fully, faita-

THE WEEKLY SUN has now attained a circulation of over eighty thousand conses. Its readers are found in every State and Territory, and its quality is well known to the public. We shall not only endeavor to keep it fully up to the old standard, but to improve and a.ld.to THE WICEKLY SUN will continue to be a

THE WEEKLY SUN will continue to be a thorough newspaper. All the news of the day will be found in it, condensed when unimportant, at foil bength when of moment, and always, we trust, treated in a clear, interesting and instructive manner.

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farmer.

The number of men independent in politics is increasing, and the WEEKLY SUN is their paper especially. It belongs to no party and obeys no dictation, contrading for principle, and for the election of the best men. It is:

obeys no dictation, contending for principle, and for the election of the best men. It exposes the corruption that disgraces the corruption institutions. It has no fear of knaves, and seeks no favors from their supporters.

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